

FIRST EDITION.
11:30 P. M.

A TELEGRAM from Col. J. R. Dillon to Hon. L. C. Houk and published in the National Republican, announces that Gov. Marks decides the election for a representative in the legislature from Polk and Bradley counties a tie between Fouts, republican, and Stewart, democrat, and that a vacancy exists. We presume another election will be ordered at once.

CONGRESSMAN COX, chairman of the census committee will, at an early day, introduce a bill for the reapportionment of representatives in congress on the basis of 170,000 population to each congressional district. This would leave the number of representatives about as at present—293. But it is probable that the number will be increased—some think to 325.

THERE is a growing disposition in this country to banish everything like sectarianism from the schools of the country. As they increase in favor the people become more watchful in guarding against everything that might possibly impair their usefulness. Even in sectarian colleges care is taken by those most popular and useful, to guard against the teaching of sectarianism in any form that might prove offensive. We are glad this is true, and above all things, the people are determined that nothing of this kind shall enter into the management of the free schools of the country. Such a thing will not be tolerated and ought not to be. The free school interest is too sacred to be managed by any such narrow-minded spirit.

We yielded a liberal share of our space to a synopsis of and extracts from the president's message. Like all of President Hayes's papers, it is a plain, comprehensive, common sense document. Public questions are discussed in a dignified manner, and it may be set down as certain that his last annual message will direct nothing from the high respect in which the administration is held by all classes of people. He makes a number of important recommendations and suggestions. What he says about polygamy will command the approval of a large number of the very best people in the land. His recommendation in regard to the silver dollar will doubtless provoke discussion. His views on the refunding of that portion of our securities falling due next year are sound and are doubtless in accord with a majority of both houses of congress. He suggests the creation of a new grade in the army for General Grant, which we believe will be endorsed by the country. He makes a number of recommendations it will be seen, all of which touch upon questions of vital importance to the country.

FIRE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 7.—A special to the Star from Launenburg, N. C., says: "A fire here at 3 o'clock this morning completely destroyed all the stores and other buildings on the east side of Maine street from Fountain's dwelling to the Carolina Central railroad shops. The shops were saved by the determined efforts of the employees and citizens. Loss \$40,000 to \$50,000 with very little insurance. The fire was of incendiary origin."

ARMY AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Brigadier General Edward O. C. Ord, of the United States army, being over 62 years of age has, by direction of the president, been retired from active service and ordered to his home at Washington, D. C.

Col. D. S. Stanley, of the 22nd infantry, has been ordered to San Antonio, Texas, to assume command of the department of Texas until further orders.

MINOR DI-PATCHES

ATLANTA, GA., Dec. 6.—The car containing the personal baggage of the Hon. H. H. H. combination was found this morning at Jonesboro, on the Central railroad, twenty-five miles below here. About twenty-five trunks were turned. The private wardrobe of the troops is a complete loss. The car caught fire from an overheated journal.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—In the United States court to-day Dr. Buchanan was fined five hundred dollars and ordered to pay the cost of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of ten months. M. V. Chapman, accomplice, was subjected to a similar sentence, except the period of imprisonment was fixed at one year and ten months.

PETERSBURG, VA., Dec. 6.—Yesterday, while a locomotive on the Atlantic Mississippi and Ohio railroad was backing into this city from the east it collided with a freight train, smashing four or five box cars and the tender. Wm. Pillow, engineer of the incoming locomotive, had three ribs broken and received other painful injuries.

SAYANNAH, GA., Dec. 6.—The Morning News has effected a report of the census for all the counties in Georgia, except three, showing a decrease of population since 1875 to be 127,557.

HALIFAX, Dec. 6.—The steamer Britannia left New Orleans for Bayonne, France, with a cargo of cotton, and put in here last night for

TELEGRAPHIC.

XLVI. CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

Senator Jones presented the credentials of Hon. Thos. C. Manning, appointed by the governor of Louisiana to fill the place of H. M. Spofford, deceased, until the next meeting of the Louisiana legislature. They were read and filed.

Senator McDonald introduced a bill to authorize the local taxation of legal tender treasury notes. Referred to the finance committee.

Senator Teller and Hill introduced several bills amending the bill to ratify the agreement. Referred.

Senator Ingalls introduced a bill authorizing the issue and providing for the exchange and redemption of fractional notes. Referred.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.

Mr. Ward, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill for the appointment of an assistant secretary of war. Referred.

Mr. Belford, of Colorado, offered a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to inform the house under what law or warrant of authority Douglas, a sub-chief of the Ute tribe of Indians, is confined in the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, and what steps, if any, have been taken by the United States authorities to bring him to trial for alleged complicity in the murder of Indian Agent Meeker. Adopted.

The speaker proceeded to call the committees for reports.

The call having been concluded without the presentation of any reports Mr. Bicknell called up, as a question of privilege, the senate resolution relative to the counting of the electoral vote.

Mr. Keifer raised to a point of order that the resolution did not present a question of privilege. A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Bicknell and Springer maintained that whatever related to the constitutional right of the two houses to declare the electoral vote was a question of privilege. The house had certain powers relative to the election of President. It, and it alone, must determine when the contingency arises what was contemplated in the constitution and when it must act in the matter and choose a president.

Messrs. Keifer and Robeson contended that a concurrent resolution proposing a joint rule to the present mode of counting the electoral vote was not a question of privilege. The president of the senate alone had the right to count the electoral vote. The house could not make a contingency and then declare that it had arisen and proceed to elect a president. The house, they maintained, had nothing to do with the making of the contingency.

The speaker replied that the house was the sole judge of the question of the fact whether or not a contingency has arisen. It must determine when, under the constitution, it must choose a president, and a president so chosen will be the president of the United States.

Mr. Reagan (Texas) argued that the matter presented was a question of privilege and that the president of the senate was merely a vehicle or medium between the electors and the two houses of congress.

After some further debate, in which Messrs. Conger, of Michigan, Hooker, of Mississippi, Updegraff, of Iowa, and Whitthorne, of Tennessee, participated.

The speakers said the uniform practice, certainly a recent practice, goes to the extent of showing that the two houses do count, and have counted the electoral vote. If the chair were to refuse on technicalities to allow an adjournment between the two houses as to the government of the houses when in joint session, it might lead to confusion, chaos, and perhaps commotion. In the opinion of the chair it makes no difference by whom the votes are counted. If done by the two houses it is the highest duty they have to perform. If done by any other person it must be done in the presence of the two houses; so that any rule relating to the joint meeting is a question of the very highest privilege, and he must so rule.

Mr. Bicknell then demanded the previous question, and the democrats refusing to allow the republicans unlimited time for debate, the latter filibustered to prevent action. For a time it seemed as if the house would come to a dead lock, but Mr. Keifer finally withdrew his demand for the previous question, and Mr. Keifer delivered a written argument against the pending measure, which he characterized as a measure of usurpation and fraud and one which might lead to blood shed

and war. At the conclusion of his speech the subject went over for the present and the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Attorney General Devens in his annual report recommends the establishment of an intermediate court of errors and appeals to relieve the supreme court, and facilitate justice; the exempting of postmasters from personal liability when sued for official acts; the repeal of the statute allowing claimants in the court of claims to verify their petition by agents; payment of United States attorneys by salary instead of fees; extension of federal election laws to all polls where congressmen are voted for instead of their application only to cities of 20,000 inhabitants and upwards; also placing the control of such polls in the hands of federal instead of state officers; the establishment of a United States penitentiary in Arizona or New Mexico.

The president has sent a large number of nominations to the senate. They are mostly for appointments, made during congressional recess, among which are the following: Albion L. Morgan, collector of internal revenue, first district, Alabama. Jos. W. Burke, collector of customs, Mobile, Ala. Andrew J. Dr. nout, naval officer, New Orleans. Frank Connolly, postmaster at Alexandria, La.; Richmond Kennedy, McMinnville, Tenn.; Alex. G. Pearce, Greenville, Miss.; Joseph G. Boone, Round Rock, Texas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—At a meeting of the ways and means committee of the house, this morning, the refunding bill was taken up and, after some discussion of the subject, a motion was made by Representative Tucker (Virginia), and unanimously carried, that the chairman be authorized to amend the refunding bill now pending before congress by inserting three per cent, wherever the words three and a half occur. It is believed by the committee that the time has arrived when the three per cent. bonds can be floated at par. The committee adjourned till Thursday at 10:30 a. m.

The republican senators held a caucus this morning to determine what changes, if any, should be made in the minority representation on the senate committees for this session. It was agreed that with the exception of one or two unimportant changes the republican membership shall remain as at present.

No business was transacted by the senate in executive session to-day except to refer to appropriate committees nominations that were received from the President yesterday.

The house committee on commerce held a meeting this morning and began work on the river and harbor bill. They will meet in full committee on Tuesdays and Thursdays until the bill is perfected. In the absence of Chairman Atkins Representative Blount, of Georgia, presided at the meeting of the house committee on appropriations to-day.

Reports were received from the sub-committees in charge of pensions, military academy, fortifications and the consular and diplomatic appropriation bills, all of which are fairly advanced. It is thought that three, if not all, of these bills will be ready to be reported to the house Thursday.

The sub-committee on the consular and diplomatic bill will hold a conference with Secretary Evarts to-day and expect to perfect the bill in a few days. The committee adjourned to Thursday.

The house committee on public lands will meet to-morrow for the consideration of Delegate Brent's, of Washington territory, bill to extend the land laws of the United States over the territory of Alaska.

A bill was introduced to-day by senator McDonald to authorize a local taxation of legal tender treasury notes of the United States. It is, in its full text as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., that from and after the passage of this act any state or territory of the United States may provide for, including in the valuation of the personal property of the owner or holder, any legal tender notes of the United States and denominated as lawful money, owned and held by any person or corporation in assessing taxes imposed by the authority of such state or territory, and may impose a tax thereon, but the tax imposed on any such legal tender treasury notes shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed or imposed upon gold or silver coin of the United States in the hands of individual citizens or residents of such state or territory.

Section 2. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

DECLINE IN GRAIN.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.—The Daily News says: The decline in grain and provisions which lately set in aggregates a value approximating \$1,100,000. There was a decline of nearly a cent in wheat this morning, and all other grains were weak. Provisions were decidedly lower, but recovered somewhat after the session had advanced towards noon.

New York, Dec. 7.—Allen & Co., wholesale dealers in tobacco and cigars, failed. Total assets \$245,575. Liabilities \$118,435.

Debts and Sinking Funds.

Mr. Editor: It is a sound principle of political economy as well as of morals, that where debts are to be paid by taxation no debt ought to be created, unless the act of its creation be accomplished by the imposition of a special fund to run with it in point of time *pari passu*, with a view to its ultimate payment. But our state, county and municipal governments pay no heed to this sound principle. They create debts running up to hundreds of thousands and millions, and make no provision to meet them. It is not just to posterity to burden it with the debts of our own contracting. Surely our legislators act hastily and recklessly in making debts. If the laws under which our state bonds were issued had been carefully drawn providing for sinking funds we would never have been brought to the present situation, or at least, there would not have been so good reason for complaint on the part of tax payers. We would have had no question of repudiation to agitate us.

Our county and city are going on in the same unguarded and careless manner, making huge debts and suffering them to run to maturity without a thought as to how they are to be paid. Is it not time we were beginning to look ahead, guarding against any further reckless debt-creating legislation, and seeking to remedy as far as may be the evil steps of the past?

Why should not the general assembly at the approaching session, when it shall have settled the state debt, provide not only for the interest, by making the coupons receivable for taxes, but for the ultimate redemption of the principal?

And why should it not enact such a law as will enable counties and cities to create sinking funds to meet present and future indebtedness? I beg to present for the consideration of those of your readers who may take interest in such matters, a plan for operating a sinking fund which, it strikes me, might be used with great success in our county or municipal affairs. It is not original. It was used some years since in Memphis, and doubtless if it had been begun in time that city might have been saved its present humiliation. The plan is legal, for it has been tested in the highest courts of the land, and is in strict justice to creditors. That feature which provides that the indebted corporation, through its commissioners, may purchase in its obligations at the market price may have the appearance of desisting in a manner which high spirited business men would not commend or use in their own affairs, but as it works no injustice I think it not seriously objectionable. When the creditor is under the necessity of disposing of his security for what it will bring in the market and before its maturity, why should not the debtor, as well as any other, seize the opportunity to make the profit, and so relieve the tax-payers? But, county and municipal bonds are often at a large discount, more because of the long time they have to run than because of any discredit of the maker. Only capitalists can hold them, and when any are to be bought they really have the fixing of the price. They can depress or enhance, as it suits their fancy. I see no reason why the debtor should put himself or itself in an attitude to take advantage of every decline in price of his or its obligations, inasmuch as it is brought about in the manner indicated. Of course, it would not be honorable or fair for a corporation, by any act of its own, to depreciate its bonds in order to make for itself a profit. It should pay promptly the interest accruing, and should provide for the principal, but if any creditor wishes, for any reason, to part with his bond at less than its face value let the corporation be in a condition to buy it.

THE PLAN.

1. A tax is to be levied for the sole purpose of creating a sinking fund, to be used only in retiring the bonds.

2. This tax is to be collected in money and a separate account thereof kept by the collector and paid over in accordance with the provisions of the ordinance or law.

3. Sinking fund commissioners shall be appointed, who shall give bond and take an oath for the faithful administration of the sinking fund.

4. The tax collector is to pay over monthly to the commissioners the sinking fund tax.

5. The comptroller of the city treasury shall keep an account with the commissioners, charging them with the sinking fund tax, and crediting them with the amount paid out in the purchase of the bonds of the city. He shall also charge them with the interest accruing on such bonds as they may purchase from time to time.

6. As soon as the commissioners shall receive from the tax collector a sufficient sum, and from time to time thereafter, as they may receive other sums either from the collector or in payment of interest on bonds purchased, they shall invest the same in the purchase of a bond or bonds of the city not yet matured, at the lowest price at which the same may be had, for the account of the sinking fund.

7. The commissioners shall make monthly or quarterly settlements with the treasurer. At such settlements the commissioners shall produce all the bonds they have purchased up to that time, with the coupons belonging thereto, and the treasurer shall cause them to be stamped (both coupons and bonds) with the Mayor's flower, and stamp to the sinking fund, and shall cancel said bonds and coupons as so to prevent future negotiation, and shall also record their numbers, amounts, dates and time of maturity, and then return to the commissioners.

8. The commissioners shall retain every bond so purchased and canceled until maturity, from time to time collecting the coupons, and using same in purchasing bonds in the manner provided in reference to the monies received from the tax collector. When bonds mature they are to be paid in the office of comptroller or treasurer.

The above is the outline. An ordinance embodying the plan would, of course, be more elaborate, and with provisions and restrictions guarding against any improper use of the bonds, coupons and monies of the sinking fund. If our city was now operating under such a plan, we could

not fail to derive much benefit. If no opportunity was offered to buy in any of our bonds the sinking fund would be all the while increasing, so that by the time of the maturity of our indebtedness we would have something with which to meet it. By this means the payment of principal as well as interest is distributed over a number of years, and hence the burden to the tax payer is lighter. Prompt payment of interest, with certain provision for the principal of a debt would soon establish a high credit, and when we had occasion to borrow money we could get it at a low rate of interest.

LEWIS TILMAN, JR.

A BEAUTIFUL INVENTION.

Fabrics of Beauty, Strength, and Warmth, Chiefly Made From Spun Glass.

Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.

New York, Dec. 2.—The ingenuity that led to the manufacture of articles of clothing from paper has been eclipsed, as similar articles are now made from glass. An up town dry goods house has on exhibition a glass tablecloth several feet square, of variegated colors, with ornamental border and fringed edges. The fabric is flexible and only a little heavier than those woven of flax, while it is claimed that it can be washed and ironed like an ordinary tablecloth.

Glass has been spun and woven in Austria for some years, but it is a new undertaking in this country. A prominent glass manufacturing firm of Pittsburgh, Pa., recently engaged in the manufacture of this brittle substance into fabrics, which they claim are as perfect, delicate, and durable as the finest silk. A representative of this firm, yesterday, said that they can spin 250 fine threads, each ten miles long, in one minute. The weaving is done with an ordinary loom, but the process is more difficult and much more interesting than the spinning of cotton or other threads.

"We can duplicate in glass any costume," said this gentleman, "and can make it just as brilliant in color, elaborate in finish, perfect in fit, and equal in its smallest details, even to the buttons on the original. The fabric is very strong, cannot be ripped or torn, and can be sold at a less price than linen, cotton, or silk, or other fabric limited. It is also very warm, easy fitting, and comfortable, whether worn as dress, shawl or other garment in ordinary clothing."

Among the articles already manufactured of glass are beautiful dresses, which resemble those of the ostrich; towels, napkins, and table cloths.

A Foul-Mouthed Woman

is even worse than a foul-mouthed man. But no one need be foul-mouthed if they will only use SOZODONT and rub it in well. Don't spare the brush and spoil the mouth, as some parents do with their children when they withhold the rod.

Feeble Ladies.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain is permanently removed. Will you heed this?—Cincinnati Saturday Night.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Futures.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Cotton—net receipts, 92 bales; gross, 8,857 bales. Futures, closed steady; sales, 164,000; December, 12.00; January, 12.14; February, 12.30; March, 12.47; April, 12.65; May, 12.72; June, 12.83; July, 12.90; August, 13.02.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Cotton—quiet and steady; sales, 394 bales; uplands, 12; New Orleans, 12; consolidated net receipts, 64,762 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,265 bales; to France, 5,889; to the Continent, 9,133.

General Market.

NEW YORK, December 6.—Flour—Southern dull and drooping; common to fair extra, \$5.35-5.55; good to choice, \$5.90-7.00. Wheat opened strong, afterwards declined to close, closed about steady; ungraded red, \$1.13-1.25. Corn dull and heavy, about 2c lower; ungraded, 56-60. Oats dull, scarcely so firm; No. 3 48c. Coffee dull, nominally unchanged. Sugar quiet and unchanged; refined quiet and unchanged; standard A 9-10. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice in fair demand. Wool firm, moderate trade. Pork dull and lower, \$14.00; middles dull and weak; long clear, \$7.40; short, \$7.70; long and short, \$7.55. Lard opened about 10c lower, closed firm, decline recovered, \$7.75.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 7.—Flour, steady; extra, \$2.25-2.50; choice to fancy, \$2.25-2.50. Wheat, steady, fair demand, \$1.05. Corn, demand fair and firm, 48-49c. Oats, quiet, 37c. Pork, dull, 13c. Lard, steady, 8c. Bulk meats easier, shoulders, 4c; sides, 7c; Whisky, firm, \$1.12.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—Flour dull and lower; the heavy Howard street and western super \$4.25-4.75; extra \$5.00-5.75; family \$5.75-6.50; city mills super \$4.25-4.75; extra \$5.75; family \$5.75-6.50; Rio brands \$5.75; Patapsco family, \$7.50. Wheat, southern lower and quiet; southern red \$1.12-1.15; amber \$1.20-1.25; No. 1 Maryland \$1.23; No. 2 western winter red, spot, December, \$1.18; January \$1.22-1.23; February \$1.25-1.26; March \$1.27-1.28. Corn, southern firm and active; western steady; southern white and yellow 55c. Oats steady, western white 45-47; fair 44-45. Provisions lower; pork, fair jobbing trade demand; Mess pork \$14.50. Bulk meats lower; shoulders, none offering; clear rib sides none offering; do packed 64-65. Bacon, shoulders, 6c; clear rib sides 7c; hams 11c. Lard, refined 9c. Coffee quieter, cargoes, ordinary to fair 11-12. Sugar easier, A soft, 9c. Whisky firm, \$1.10-1.20.

D. HARTER'S PURFIES THE BLOOD.

DR. HARTER'S Iron Tonic is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Ferrous Bark and the Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Acromides. Endorsed by the National Fraternity and recommended by them for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Insomniac Sleep, Fevers and Chronic Chills and Fever. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.

Manufactured by THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 North Main Street, St. Louis.

CURES DYSPEPSIA. IRON TONIC.

1880 HOLIDAYS! 1880.

HOPE BROTHERS, Watchmakers and Jewelers,

AT THEIR
New Stand,
People's Bank
Building,
Knoxville,
TENN.

Have the Largest Stock of HOLIDAY GOODS

They Have Ever Had Before,
SUCH AS IS USUALLY FOUND IN A
First-class Jewelry Establishment
AND ARE SELLING AT
BOTTOM FIGURES.
COME AND SEE.
All Orders from a distance will prompt attention.

LEWIS & CARHART,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

GAY STREET,

Knoxville, - - Tennessee.

FULL STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

COAL OIL AND PAINTS.

This Organ is sent on trial. The purchaser takes no risk or responsibility whatever.
MARCHAL & SMITH ORGAN CO., \$60

ONLY \$1
Cannot get out of Office.
Will last a Lifetime.

NEW PREMIUM CORN SHELLER.
ONLY CHEAP PRACTICE HAND CORN SHELLER
MADE, WITH NO ASSEMBLY REQUIRED.
SHELLER IN THE MARKET.

TWO IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES.
FIRST.—It does not injure the corn, and is therefore just the thing to use for shelling corn for seed.
SECOND.—The tin end and butt end of the corn can be shelled into one vessel, and the body of the ear into another, which is an immense convenience, as many farmers plant only the corn from the butt end of the ear for seed, and the body of the ear for meal, for feed, or for any similar purpose, no matter how many times, without injured shuckers, husks, or any other waste.

It Will Pay For Itself Many Times.
OVER 500 ANY FARM.
Our PREMIUM CORN SHELLER is destined to become the thing to use for shelling corn for seed. When once introduced no other small sheller will be wanted. We believe this to be the best Hand Corn Sheller ever invented. GENUINE AGENTS WANTED in every County.
Solely for sale by all first-class Country Stores and Dealers in Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Ask your dealer for it, and if he has not got it, we will send a sample promptly to every address upon receipt of \$1. Address the only Manufacturers, Publishers, FARM & FRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.

Dr. BULL'S
Cough
SYRUP

MILL & FACTORY SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS. BELTING, HOSE AND PACKING, OILS, PUMPS ALL KINDS, IRON PIPE, FITTINGS, BRASS GOODS, STEAM GAUGES, ENGINE GOVERNORS, &c. Send for Price-List. W. H. DILLINGHAM & CO., 143 Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Staub's Opera House!

TWO NIGHTS ONLY, WITH SATURDAY MATINEE.

DECEMBER 10th and 11th, 1880.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF MISS JULIA A. HUNT, Actress and Vocalist,

SUPPORTED BY MR. GILES SHINE, AND FULL DRAMATIC COMPANY.

FRIDAY, DEC. 10th, 1880. PEARL OF SAVOY.

SATURDAY, DEC. 11th, 1880. Violet, Or the Life of an Actress. SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 2 O'CLOCK. Fanchon, the Cricketer. Admission, 75 cents and \$1.00. Gallery, 50 cents. Seats on Sale at Williams' Book Store.